CINCINNATI, June 14, 1976.

CINCINNA

Scenes and Incidents at the Opening of the Convention.

MARCH TO EXPOSITION HALL

Music and Banners, Flowers and Decorations, Pomp and Circumstance.

COURTLY BRARING OF THE AFRICAN DELEGATION

Keynote of the Campaign as Indicated in the Speeches.

POLITICAL MICAWBERS IN WAITING

Final Preparations for the Great Battle To-Day.

SCHEMING, COMBINING AND INTRIGUING.

The Great Investigated Still in the Van.

THE SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 14, 1876. Long before the hour fixed for the opening of the convention the different bodies of delegates with their ands, and scattered groups and individuals who preerred to make their way to the hall independently, egan to move along the streets leading to the peasoup solored Cincinnati Rhine. The affect care passed slowly along filled with passengers to the rattings of the fashboards and bursting out at the four steps with adventurous hangers-on. The Cincinnati horses, not having the experience of the Third avenue steeds, were evidently astonished and not very well satisfied with the unusual loads, and dragged them lazily along, irresponsive to the lashes of Convention along Eim street, and the several bands of music—all of them good ones—received the applause of the people gathered on the sidewalks and at the windows or lounging on the Rhine bridge, enjoying the fragrance of its slop, as they passed along, playing

Elm street, the principal avenue to the Convention had been evidently taken possession of by the Bristow mon, for on every second or third block a banner bung from a rope stretched across the street from house to house, bearing Bristow's name with a number of variations. On one appeared "Bristow and Success;" on another, "Bristow and Victory;" on a third, "Bristow and Reform;" on a fourth, "Bristow and Honesty," and so on through a variety of changes. These banners are said to have been supplied from the funds of the Bristow Reform Club, and show that the highly respectable gentlemen of that organization have not been idle and are still in

A Conkling delegate, as he passed under this archway of banners, remarked, dryly, "That if the Bristow people did not succeed in getting their candidate's name on the ticket they had managed to get it on the flag."
"But," said he, "they have associated him with too many Vice Presidents. Here it is 'Bristow and Success,' there 'Bristow and Reform,' and over there he runs with 'Victory,' 'Honesty' and a lot or other fellows. I don't believe this scattering of his strength lows. I don't believe this scattering of his strength among so many different Vice Presidents is likely to help him."

The colored delegates marched along the streets a body, mostly bearing the Morton badge consistently sport. They were cheered as they marched past by admiring crowds, and the whites of the eyes of bundreds of shony damsels flashed upon them with pride and exultation. The African statesmen, erectly dignified and perspiring, evidently felt their importance, and, as they glanced from side to side, it could be seen on their countenances that they were resolved to devote their abilities to the service of the party which had Pheir badge is the most showy one in the Conven-tion—a broad, long crimson silk band bearing in the sentre a medallion portrait of the handsome Hartrant, and the words "Pennsylvania Delegation" in gold let-lers arched above and below it.

on, the main body leaving the Grand Hotel at beton, the main body leaving the Grand Hetel at eleven o'clock, while the leaders slipped off on their wan hook. The members of the Bristow Reform Club frore leisurely up to the hall in carriages, somewhat late, and apparently not suffering from the beat, although all provided with fanz. The arrangements for entering the hall of the Convention were made with much care and judgment, and all crowding, which was to inconvenient at the Greeley Convention four years no inconvenient at the Greeley Convention four years ugo, was avoided. A large number of gonilemen, who look part in that Convention and are now here waiting for something to turn up, including Ex-Governor Fenton, John Cochrane, General Palmer, General Herrim, Walde Hutchings, Benjamin Manierro, Morgan L. Filtings William T. Administration of the convenience of the and others were loud in their praise of the improvem

INSIDE THE BUILDING.

One thoroughly satisfactory feature of the Convention is the hall. In Teutonic cities one may always and enormous bits of space rooted over, and commonly evoted to festive purposes. Thousands of ponderous with beer on the summer nights, to enjoy the exhilara loc in frosty weather. One of these well lighted, well rentilated and roomy edifices is the Convention Hall. its ground area is not far short of an acre. The barons mbled to convention at Runnymede or the may to choose a new ruler could scarcely have spread themselves over a larger field, and if they had been recited in as the Convention is they would have heard THE BALL AND THE BOWNE.

In its general architectural features the hall re bles a gigantic ruliway station with the cars run out and temporary seats in their places; or the sketch of a grand cathedral set up in rows of timber pillars, ch assist to support the roof and divide the nave in the sistes on either side. At a point not far platform and place of the presiding officer, raised about lour feet from the floor. Behind the presiding officer are rows of seats that mount nearly to the roof. Those seats command a splendid view of the these weats command a splendid view of the hall, while every person placed here is rusible from nearly every part of the edifice. Here were seated the invited guesta, distinguished visitors and favored persons of the public generally. Hany ladies were there. The reform slub and the onkling clubs showed advantageously from this coigne of vantage" and the scene was well varied with

organ. In this place, however, was the brass band beteemed most appropriate music. On the floor of the hall the space for about ten feet in front of the platnerose the whole building, was given to the Below this and for the distance of fifty feet, press. Below this and for the distance of fity teet, perhaps, the space across the edifice was occupied by delegates, and all the space beyond that was given to the public, though none were admisted except with tickets. All the gallery room was also given the public, with the same limitation. Under the galleries on both sides, hidden by the accending grades of seats that were behind the Chairman, were the instruments pany, and the words spoken from the Chairman's place or addressed to him had scarcely caused to rever-berate in the hall before they clicked again on the lit-

All the space in the vault of the lofty roof was filled with color, mostly supplied by the useful Star Spangled Barner. As a people we are, perhaps, not grateful enough to our grand and glorious old standard for the wonderful way in which it lends itself to decorative wonderful way in which it lends itself to decorative effect. From every supporting pular protruding flagstaffs bore the pendant colors and filled the space with the light and the brilliancy of the flag which, perhaps, rained the influence of its inspiration on the delegates and the people below. Some rather tawdry additional decorations consisted of cloth drawn from pillar to pillar in festioons that were miended to be red, white and blue, but were white, blue and chooclate color, which, perhaps, is not to be taken as a hint that the republican party proposes to improve the national tri-color with a deeper hue than red. Access was easy, for there were five entrances, the public, the delegates, the invited spects and the red. Access was easy, for there were five entrances, the public, the delegates, the invited guests and the reporters each entering at different points. There was reporters each entering at different points. There was consequently no struggling, nor discussion, nor crowd, nor trouble. All went smoothly and easily; everyhody kept his temper and found his place, and the band supplied more or less exhiteration meanwhile. "Hai Co-umbia" was given and received in silence, so was the "Star Spangled Banner," but "Yankee Doodle" provoked a popular demonstration of satisfaction. By noon the galleries and the sents for the invited guests were filled and throbbed and trambled and fluttered with the rapid movement of fans. All the pine tables with the rapid movement of fans. All the pine tables in front of the platform were crowded with busy correspondents closing periods up, and nearly all the delegates were in their places.

THE GAT PARTERE There was a large capacity for generalization in the nind of the man who imagined the way in which to indicate the place of delegations. He contemplated the whole ground plan of the hall as a gardener con-templates the plots in which he has put his choice sprout with their treasures. Uncompromising, black letters, and the name of every single State or Here was located the rare little plant Rhode Island, there was to bloom the sunflower, Pennsylvania, and somewhat embarrassed the eye as one glanced over the hall, but the instructive useminor defects. From the platform the scene was plenimor delects. From the platform the scene was pic-turesque and effective, and as the eye rose to the lofty roof, filled with the pendant banners, there was even an element of grandeur in the case, but it was soon perceived that this effect is dearly purchased, for the voice that is to fill all that lofty space before to can make itself considerably felt in the chairman's ear must be one of extraordinary volume. Indeed the voice of an orator out on the floor is like the "voice of one crying in the wilderness." Perhaps this may preserve us from some spread eagleism.

THE ENTRY OF THE COLUMN. As the delegates marched into this well-stranged hall the people, who stready filled the galleries and in-vited visitors' seats, sent up oheer after cheer, the enthusiasm being gauged by the popularity of the candi-dates indicated by the banner and the badges of the several detachments. It was at once noticeable that several detachments. It was at once noticeable that although it might be presumed that Ohio citizens formed the main body of the audience, the principal cheering was for Biaine representatives. At this time the galleries were well filled, and the visitors' seats, at the back of the platform, arranged is riving order, contained about half a lead. For the information of those who attended the Greeley Convention, four years ago, it may be stated that the stage upon which the President and officers, appeared was moved about fifty feet. dent and officers appeared was moved about fifty feet forward from the back of the building, and the rear space was occupied by seats arranged circus fashion. The New York delegation, as it entered the hall, received some applause, but not nearly so much as the delegations representing Pennsylvania and Ohio.
There was but little confusion in the seating of the
several divisions—the delegates, the alternates, the
press, the invited visitors and the general public—in e of the good arrange

PRAYING IN THE CONVENTION.

The first business in order was the offering of prayer and the asking of a Divine blessing on the work of the Convention. The solemnity of this portion of the ceremony was somewhat impaired by the constant moving about of delegates, the ceaseless ticking of the telegraphic instruments, made more audible by the cessation of other sounds, and the buzzing of whispered conversations. Governor Morgan's opening address was delivered in a weak voice, scarcely audible beyond the drat half-dozen rows of delegates' benches. It was listened to as far as it could be heard with apparent attention, but without enthusiasm, and with an impatience that could scarcely be concealed, although applause was occasionally elicited by some of its sentences. Before the Govercluded his words were rendered still more inandible by the ill-judged playing of a brass band just equal the building, and he closed with a round of

The remination of Theodore N. Pomeroy, of New York, as temporary chairman of the Convention was received with appliause by the New York delogates and a few others, and his appearance upon the platform made the ovation more general.

his personal appearance is not greatly in his favor. He is short of stature and slightly built, with very black bair and corresponding mustache and chin whiskers, which do gross injustice to the wearer if they are not dyed. He wears spectacles, and his face would look old but for the redeeming fact of its questionable hirsute ornaments. He is apparently about forty-five years of age. His opening address was a happy one, and his voice, stronger than Governor Morgan's, reached tolerably well over the hall. There was nothing striking, however, in the speech. His expression, that no platform was buoyant enough to float an unworthy candidate, elicited an outburst of applicate from the States supposed to be opposed to Mr. Braine. But the tables were almost instantly turned when the New York exwere almost instantly turned when the New York exCongressman deciared that no candidate could be considered unworthy who, in the words of the apostic of
old, could say, "I have fought the good fight; I have
kept the faith." The cheers of the anti-Blaine States
were at this point returned to them with interest, but
Mr. Pomercy soop after united the enthusiasm
of the Convention by the declaration that it was in the
power of the Convention to nominate the next President of the United States, a sentiment which all in
office or hoping for office could indorse. The forvest
amens which followed the declaration proved the
heartiness with which it was responded to heartiness with which it was responded to by all. Another point made by the speaker was his indorsement of the order of Presi-dent Grant, "Let no guilty man escape," he brought down the house. Mr. Pomeroy was at tired in a black suit, with a white vest and white necktie, and presented a somewhat clerical appearance.

"THE OLD SOLDIES."
At the close of Mr. Pomeroy's speech a venerable gentleman on crutches arose in his seat and nominate General Hirsch for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Con-vention, and as he backed up his motion by the honorable scars, and, as the General was at once elected, it became evident that the old soldier was not forgotten or overlooked in this Convention. A BLACK BYE POR NEW YORK.

A BLACK EYE FOR NEW YORK.

New York received a black eye through the hasty action of Mr. Silas B. Dutcher in offering a resolution to reconsider the rule of the republican conventions, giving delegates from the Territories a vote on the nomination of President and Vice President Mr.

large majority, leaving upon the audience the impres-sion that Pennsylvania and New York were not prepared to act in harmony, and that New York had go worsted in the first round.

RAD MANAGEMENT mentary blunder was made in the com ment of the proceedings by the singular omission of the call of the roll, owing to which the Convention had no official information as to what tates were contested.

The error was made manifest with a motion for the appointment of members of the averal committees by States was offered, but the difficulty was finally surmounted by leaving the States in which there were contests out in the cold until the permanent organiza-

In all conventions ambitious delegates are to be found who write out startling resolutions in the privacy of their own chambers; conceal them in their pockets and bring them into the hall with the intention to spring them suddenly on the Convention and astonish the world. The present Convention was not an exception to others in this respect. Two such resolutions were offered, which had, no doubt, cost their authors enormous labor to compose, and which were sum-marily laid to rest by a cruel motion to refer them to the Commistee on Resolutions, where they will sleep

coursed some excellent music the speech making fover seized upon the Convention, and calls long and loud were made on best known orators who happened to present. At this point Judge Dittenhoeter, of I York, rees and in a neat speech presented to the Con-vention the resolutions of the German Convention, which were received in good spirit and properly re-ferred, after which the calls for speakers was resumed more noistly than ever.

When Mr. George William Curtis rose to say that ie wished to submit the address of the Republican received with a storm of applause and a general cry of "To the platform." He read with a clear voice and made himself heard all over the hall. The document he read did not mince matters, and it was a very good test of the sentiment of the Convention. When he spoke of spone payments there was loud and general appliance. That sentiment was heartily received all over the half. When he spoke of civil service referm the applicase was less loud and not general. When he read the declaration in the address that the promise of civil service reform had been broken by the President and Congress the ap-plause was slim, and the trenchant blow at the Senaor from New York as the dispenser of patronage in the State was dubiously received. The Convention by this time had evidently made up its mind that Mr. Curtis might turn out to be a disturber of harmony, and the suggestions for the platform, with which the paper he read closed, received but limited applause. As he closed there was a general and generous burst of applause, evidently meant for him personally, and cries for a speech from him; but he sat down, and the proceedings went on, other speakers being rapidly called for

SPEECH OF LOGAN.

The first of these was General Logan, who was received with loud and tumultuous applause, and was evidently the favorite of a large part of the Convention-the West and South. It used to be said of Gen eral Logan during the war that he was never so happy

as when he was singing

Rally round the flag, boys, rally once again, shouting the battle cry of freedom; and this is substantially what he did, and with gre he declared for liberty, equality and the enjoyment of all rights in safety; when he demanded, with flerce-ness, that the government should protect the Ameri-can citizen not only abroad, but at his home; when he said that a government which allows the humblest citizen to be murdered, robbed or deprived of his rights is no govern ment. At each of these utterances the Convention broke out into wild and tumultuous applause, but the wildest and most prolonged cheers were raised when he asserted that the men who had fought against the country were now trying to assassinate the characters of the friends of the Union and of the most eminent of them. At this he was interrupted by immense cheers. He demanded that men should be nominated who would execute the laws, and, turning apparently to Mr. Curtis and other persons on the stage, he said that he disliked to have it said that the party could elect some one man and could not elect another. "It can elect whoever is nominated by this Convention," at which again there were wild cheers. In conclusion, he spoke of people who were generally dissatisfied, and urged a good platform and can

To him succeeded General Hawley, who did not make for applauding a Cassandra. He warned it that success was by no means as sure as General Logan preand the necessity of careful and good nomination When he said, "Don't talk about paying your debtado it," it became evident, by the gloomy silence with which this sentiment was received, that the debtor class has a considerable representation in the Conven-

came next, and spoke so effectively that he carried the tion of one who not only know what is right but dare to do it, and for the expulsion of rascals from the

party.

So far three Bristow men had spoken, Messrs. Curtis, Hawley and Noyes, and one anti-Bristow man, General Logan. There were again ories for Curtis, but

colored, was summoned, and spoke feelingly of the losses the poor freedmen had suffered by the ruscally management of the Freedmen's Bank. There was something coinically malapropos in this. It was talking of a rope in the house of a man whose father was hanged, and an irroverent listener asked if Mr. Garnett bught not to be hooted down as the assassin of the private character of the administration's most intimate friends. When he ciosed there were cries for Inger-soil, of Illinois, and for Curtis and Hoar, but an aged gentleman (Mr. Howard, of Michigan,) spoke, and to him succeeded Frederick Douglass, who suggested that the freedmen had received nothing with their liberty, down the Convention was fully organized. The per-manent chairman, Mr. McPherson, long clerk of the House of Represonatives and the antagonist of Mr. Don Cameron on the Pennsylvanian delegation, made a prief address, and the body adjourned.

The organization of the Convention has some singu-ar features. It is substantially in the hands of Mr. Blaine's trionds, the permacut chairman, Mr.
McPherson, being one of his most scalous adherents,
and the Committee on Credentials being
also controlled by Blaine's influence. This circumstance gives Biaine on important dispute, a prize worth a struggle. But the choice of Mr. McPherson as permanent chairman has a more interesting aspect atili. He was one of the two leaders in the Pennsylvania delegation who opposed themselves to the determination of Mr. Don Cameron. The struggie has been eager on both sides and the victory rested with the opponents of Mr. Cameron. He was obliged to make terms and now he sees the Convention elect his successful antagonist to be its head. The circumstance is likely to intensify whatever struggle may yet come in the Pennsylvania delegation, but it would seem likely to increase the power and influence of its members who have opposed Mr. Cameron's will. What effect this may have on the struggle to-morrow it is not easy to foresee, because the situation is too complicated; but it will have also its after effect upon Pennsylvania politics, as is very evident here.

A SIGNIFICANT RULE PROPOSED. to morrow prohibiting any delegation from changing its vote pending the announcement of the vote. This rule is intended to prevent changes from side to side as candidates get suddenly strong. It is not at all certain that this rule will be adopted. Certainly it will

Albany, acting as secretary-met at Aug's Club House this evening and remained in session at eleven o'clock. The hitch in framing the platform is on the financial question. Ex-Attorney General Speed, of Kentucky ex-Governor Dingley, of Maine; Mr. George H. Bigelow were for hard money and resumption. Richard Thomp-son, of Indiana, Charles B. Farwell, of Chicago, and R. H. Vanharn, of Missouri, were opposed to the resump-tion idea, and argued strongly against the adoption of any resolution looking that way. These has been any resolution looking that way. There has been conthreatened to romain in session all night,

In the New York delegation the address was read by Mr. Curtis, and yet more, the fact that Mr. Curtis rea it had an extraordinarily exasperating effect. During the reading the delegation sat grimly silent, but after the Convention adjourned there was much bitter comment and even a demand that in the Convention to morrow some one shall reply to Mr. Curtis and defend Sonator Conking. If this should be done, there would occur a very singular scene.

A CHANCE POR CONKLING. Conkling has a chance. To-night all parties are making efforts to effect a combination which shall proven Blaine's nomination on the second ballot, on the con-sideration that he will then break, which each think will give him a chance, and which will really give it, I have reason to believe, to Conkling. But the Binino men are on their guard, and may up his forces, and I see some reason to believe that he will cast them to Blaine in case he shall see that a combination is made which would leave him out. It looks therefore, like either Blaine or Hayes, and yet I see contingencies in which Conkling may come in, and his mon are confident and very secret. This is the situa-

tion at eight o'clock. VOICE OF THE PROPLE Contradictory indications naturally abound. One New York delegate said:—
"I don't know what's the matter in my State, but I have had twenty telegrams to-day urging me to vote for

On the other hand, a Vermont delegate reports that influential republicans in every part of the country are sending remonstrances declaring that the nomination of Blaine will destroy every hope of success,

While the streets are full of the music of deafening rask bands and the hotels are crowded with people, whose anxiety and excitement are perceptibly increas whose anxiety and excitement are perceptibly increas-ing, the leading politicians are closeted in secret con-ferences, discussing the situation and devising possi-ble and impossible combinations. Blaine is acknowledged to be so strong that the natural impulse of all his opponents is to unite against him, but their interests are all so singularly opposed that an alliance which shall not sacrifice one or the other of the allies is difficult. The Bristow men, to take them first, are determined to defeat both Blaine and Conkling. They cannot, therefore, help neither, nor can they expect belp from Coukling against Blaine. They have been ready, it is said, to combine with Morton, but in this alliance, as both are Wessern men, one or the other must lose. Nor are they more happily situate in regard to Hayes. Their problem is, therefore, to defeat both Coukling and Blaine, and to get Eastern strength to do it. Unless they toes Mr. Bristow himself overboard it is not easy to say what they can ac-complish, and it does not seem a pleasant way to begin

The Morton men are no more happily situated. They cannot lend their forces to Conkling. They canare Western men. As to Mr. Conkling he is the phynx of the canvass. His supporters are not anxious to make alliances; they keep their secrets with the utmost care, and they profess themselves sure of Mr.
Conklug's nomination if Mr. Blaine is not nominated
on the second ballot. Of course the Blaine position
attacked from all sides, is necessarily insecure; but guard against emergencies, and of allies, who do not nean to appear unless they see victory falling on me other man, and who will then turn to Blaine, I because they want him, but because they prefer him to somebody o'se. Such ailies are angerous because they may delay too long. ime the device of persuading or influencing officials to desert temporarily from one candidate to another, as also compromises looking to hold back the vote of some delegations, are being tried, and such plots as these may seriously embarrass the calculations of several candidates. Under these circumstances no result can be foreseen this evening. Blaine may fail, and Conkling may sweep in on a sudden tide, or an entirely new name may turn up; or Hayes may rweep the Convention. The dark horse has still a chance.

> BLAINE BADLY DAMAGED. FROM A VOLUNTEER CORRESPONDENT.

CINCINNATI, June 14, 1876. Blaine carried everything to-day. McPherson's elecnomination, makes it doubtful if he can carry that State. Having beaten Coukling through Cameron to-night, Blaine men made a raid on Morton by rejecting the Spencer delegation. This was done by the vote of Territories. each Territory having as great power in committee as a ries to vote. Morton men are up in arms, and will carry the fight into the Convention. I think the course of the Blaine mon to-day insures his defeat and mesus Hayes. Blaine's managers are geared, and are manout. vring to put Bristow on their ticket as Vice-President-There is no hope for Conkling. The Logan defection

SECRETARY BRISTOW'S FRIENDS. ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING LAST MIGHT-SPANCHES BY DELVOLTES. THE NEW YORK REPORM CLUB SERENADED-BICHARD SMITH OF THE

Another enthusiastic Bristow meeting was held to-night at Pike's Opera House, at which a large and intelligent audience was present, and this, too, in spite of the meetings elsowhere and the distracting toadencies of various processions, headed by brass bands passing through the streets.

The first speaker was MR. P. A. CHADBOURNE, OF NAMAGREDATTE, who dwelt at some length on the necessity of the re-form of the republican party. He looked upon plat-forms as out of the question at the present time. It was men who were wanted, and not generalities that sparkled and glittored, but were too often but vain and sparkled and glittored, but were too often but vain and empty talk. He thought the prejudice against electing a President south of Mason and Dixon's line should be relegated to the past as one of the relicated for the past as one of the relicated for the past as one of the relicated for the relication of the relicati warded with a longer term of office. In him the country beheld the unfaltering enemy of ring rule and his election would drive from the party this very ele-ment and draw to it the best elements of the floating Bristow was the only man now prominently before their aid the honest men of the nation. (Applause).
Governor Chamberlin, of South Carolina, was expected to speak, but was detained by committee work

and unable to be present.

The meeting was next addressed by Colonel William & Goodle, of Lexington, Ky., who paid an elequent tribute to General Bristow's record as a soldier and a public servant. General Bristow, he said, belonged to the whole nation. His name belonged to the people and it was the people's fight. (Applause.) General Bristow, when viewed as a soldier fighting for the Union, as a District Attorney in Kentucky making war upon the Ku Kluz, or as the Secretary of the Treasury waging an uncompromising, incessant war against the whiskey ring, was a man which filed the popular idea of an honest, capable officer, deserving of the highest place in the nation. The Convention had the power to nominate him, and the popule would certainly elect him. The villying of personal character during the heat of the canvans was neculiarly the weapon of the demoof the cauvass was peculiarly the weapon of the demo-cratic party. The triends of Bristow, while, of course,

tristow men and all others who were in favor of | this mysterious letter the whole thing would not he honesty in the public service, the speaker would ask the Convention to give them a man whom they would their power in attacking the enemy. (Applause.)

BERENADES The meeting then adjourned and proceeded to the Gibson House, where they screnaded the New York Reform Club; thence to the Burnett House, where they serenaded Senator Harian, and finally to the Grand Hotel, where they called out George William Curtis. RICHARD SMITH CALLED FOR

During the evening one of the bands of music stopped in front of the Gazette office and serenaded it. A large crowd were attracted, and calls being made for Richard Smith he came to one of the windows on the second floor and spoke as follows:---FELLOW CITIZENS-I hardly feel like venturing to

undertake to make a speech with this crowd, where there is so much noise and confusion. I am a little like General Cass was when they wanted him to make a speech at Cleveland on the question of harbor and river improvements, which was a disputed issue in the tics of those days. This is rather a critical time to make a speech in the midst of a Convention which is called together for the purpose of nominating a candi date for the Presidency. I suppose you would all like me to tell you who is going to be nominated, but that is just what I have been trying to find out (Laughter), and I find that the more I learn the less I know. At the last accounts all the candidates were very considerably ahead. There are about 1,500 delegates counted up all together, but un-fortunately for them there are only 758 in the Convention. Fellow citizens, I regard this as a criti-cal time in the life of the great and grand republican party, but I do not propose to speak to-night for men, but for the cause. I esteem the cause far above the men. The success of the republican party in the approaching contest is of far more consequence to me than the success of any man, and I only consider a man in so far as no may be instrumental in leading the great party to victory. I feel perfectly satisfied in my gentiemas who may have his proferences, for we all have a right to our preference; I do not want to hurt the feelings of anybody, but it occurs to me that there are candidates now prominent before the Republican Convention whose election, if nominated, would be exceedingly difficult if not impossible. On the other hand, there are candidates whose nomination would, in my opinion, lead to certain success. That being the case, it seems to me that the Convention, which ought to be the representative body of the republican party, should take no risks. I feel satisfied that, with Benjamin H. Bristow as our candidate, there would be no risk at all. (Applause.) If they are not satisfied with Bristow, give us Hayos. (Loud cheers) If they cannot unite on Hayes, let them give us the war Governor of Indiana. I am satisfied with either of these three gentlemen, and there are twenty others whom I could name, who may be nominated, against whom nothing is to be said. But it seems to me the duty of this Convention is to sacertain and give to the people the man that they demand, who shall lead us to victory and not risk defeat. If such a one shall be nominated he will be elected as the next President of the United States. I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention." gentleman who may have his preferences, for we

MR BLAINE'S HEALTH A BAPID AND CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT-A RIDE OUT WITH SECRETARY PISH.

Mr. Blaine continued to improve rapidly during the day. In the morning his physician made the following

The reality of yesterday's reaction is fully secured.
Mr. Blaine has had a good night, and feels very much
refreshed this meraing. He says he feels better and
relishes his food better than be ore he was taken sick.
It requires the stern medical authority of physicians to
prevent him from at once resuming his usual occupation.

J. S. VERDI, M. D. At noon Mr. Blaine was engaged conversing with

his private secretary, and calmly discussed the situa-tion at Cincinnati as presented by the latest telegrams. The physicians no longer thought it necessary to keep up a constant attendance on their patient. Mr. Blaine had an excellent appetite and was allowed to sat almost anything he desired. Dr. Bliss stated, between eleven and twelve o'clock this morning, that Mr. Blaine's recovery is complete, and that nothing put iderations prevent him from going out of the house to-day.

At six o'clock this evening ex-Speaker Blains took a drive of several miles with Secretary Fish in an open carriage, passing through a number of public squares and streets of the city where his appearance excited much congratulatory comment. He was out about half an hour. After he returned he ate dinner with his an nour. After he returned he are dinner with an family, read the evening papers and spent an hour or two in conversation with friends and relatives. Dr. Pope called at nine o'clock and after expressing him-self entirely satisfied with the appearance and objection to Mr. Blaine's going out again to-morrow morning. Mr. Blaine then retired to rest and at half-

Among the very numerous telegrams received by Mr. erally, was one from the Spanish Minister, now in New

past nine P. M. was sleeping quietly.

BLAINE'S INVESTIGATORS.

DEMOCRAT ON HIS POSSIBLE NOMINATION-CURTOUS STORY ABOUT THE CALDWELL DE-SPATCH-THE INVESTIGATION TO BE RE-OPENED AT AN EARLY DAY.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1876. A conspicuous democratic politician here denies that he statement made among the democrats that they bope Mr. Blaine will be the republican nominee is in-dulged in for effect. Its mays they are in carnest about it, as a large portion of the republican party will be estranged from its adherence to it thereby, espe-cially such men as General Banks and the element he represents. General Banks is represented to have said that if Mr. Blame is nominated the republicans cannot carry Massachusetts. An ugly but as yet un-substantiated charge is made that the House Judiciary Committee is in possession of reliable information that

was sent from Phitadelphia to London and paid for at the former place. The person who engineered it has been discovered through a telegraph operator, and the House Judiciary Committee had a long session to-day on the subject, but every member was pledged to secresy. Mr. Hurd, of the committee, is to assume the defence of its chairman, Mr. Proctor Knott, and disdefence of its chairman, Mr. Proctor Knott, and dis-pose of the Caldwell cablegram in that connectiou. As Mr. Blame is represented by his physicians to be so nearly well to-night, the committee intend to summon him before it at an early day. Mr. Hurd will, perhaps, reupen the question this week if it is felt that by so doing no risk of a shock to Mr. Blaine's health will be incurred.

The opinion prevails here to-day that a combination

will be made in Cincinnati against Blaine, and result in the compromise nomination of Hayes or Wheeler.

THE DEMOCRATS' BUGABOO. WHAT THEY HOLD WHEREWITH TO DEMOLISH BLAINE IF HE IS NOMINATED.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1876.

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Washington was so wrapped up in the progress of events at Cincinnati to-day that little or no business was done at the Capitol. The telegraph companies posted half-nourly bulletins in the Speaker's lobby and in the hallway at the main entrance, around which crowds were gathered all day. The Scnate was not in session, and the session of the House was for debate only on the Army Appropriation bill. Buildtins were also posted up reliporting the progress of Mr. Biaine's convalescence, which has been so rapid that he was able to accept an which has been so rapid that he was able to accept an avitation to go out for a short ride this evening with

In connection with the candidacy of Mr. Blaine leading democrats continued to assert to-day that they are in possession of something very damaging about him. An effort was made to ferret out what this ougaboo is, but those who were approached about it admitted their belief in its existence and its damaging mitted their belief in its existence and its damaging character, but were unwilling to describe it further than to say that it is a letter in Mr. Blaine's own handwriting, the possessor of which, a member of Congress, left town with it in his keeping three or four days ago. They also said that it was the intention of the democrats to have it lithographed as a campaign document. This is as much as can be rathered above the manner.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

The Sixth National Convention of the republican party met here at noon to-day in the Exposition Build-The attendance, greater than at any previou gathering of the party, embraced the most no in its ranks, who either sat upon the floor as delegates or as guests of honor upon the raised platform in the rear of the presiding officer. To those who had no attended the Convention held four years ago in Phila-delphia, the number of colored delegates present caused some surprise. Among them were C men or ex-Congressmen from South Carolina, Alab and other Southern States. The delegates were ad solid mass of New York men occupied the left centre. On their right were the New England States, formed in single file, Maine at the head and Rhode Island is the rear with lows immediately behind her. To the left of New York and fronting the stage was and behind her the Morton men of Tennessee, Missis-sippi and Georgia. To the left again came Kentucky and the Carolinas with Virginia bringing up the rear. The extreme left flank was alletted to the white hatted Pennsylvanians, who came to for Hartranft. The right flank fell to lot of Ohio. Behind were placed in the order of merit, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The Territorial delegates, and those from some of the petty States, were tucked away in the rear, wherever they could be used to utilize some of the waste plot of ground. The hall in which the Convention assembled this

morning is an immense frame structure, with a seating capacity of at least 7,000. The building was erected in 1870 for the Saengerfest held in this city during the fol-lowing summer. The fall of the year witnessed the inauguration of the Cincinnati Exposition, which has been since held yearly in the building. In 1872 the half was formally dedicated to political purposes by the Greeley Convention and has since been used for va-rious political demonstrations, the last of which was the Democratic State Convention of Ohio, four weeks ago. The arrangements have apparently been made with a view to the capacities of the human voice. The platform is located near the centre of the hall and raised about six feet above the level of the floor. The Chairman's deak is decorated with a muslin wrapper and ornamented on the eastern face with a glory in red, white and blue muslin. In the rear of the platform, rising by easy stages to the level of the balconies, are seats for 700 or 800 invited guests, among whom are a number of ladies. A space filteen feet in width, extending along the face of the platform, is set apart for the use of the press. In the rear of this the delegations are placed in an enclosure, separated by a raif from the body of the hall. The position of each delegation is indicated by a card fixed on a pole and bearing the name of the State. To the east of the enclosure the remainder of the hall is given up to the alternate delegates and the general crowd, who have possessed sufficient influence or assurance to procure a ticket of admission. The pressure for tickets of admission bas been fearful and the dissatisfaction general, especially among the newspaper men, whose proper claims have been steadily ignored by the local committee. Ample as the building is it could be filled thruce over if all the applicants for entrance had been gratified. As the hour for beginning proceedings approached the rash grew more and more intense, and at a lew minutes to twelve o'clock the aistes were jammed and the rush and busle of the crowd could be heard even above the clanging brasses of the band. The balconies upon either side and the rear of the hall were occupied by a miscellaneous crowd, among whom appeared the face of Con. Maguire, who became known to faine a few months ago in connection with whiskey matters in St. Louis. The posts and arches supporting the roof are decorated with the mational colors, which also hang in festions in intervening spaces. In order to improve upon the Liberal Convention held here in 1872, which had a fountain in the rear of the hall. The local committee in charge of arrangements secured the services of a brass band, whose playing wiled away the time during which early del raised about six feet above the level of the floor. The Chairman's desk is decorated with a muslin wrapper and ornamented on the

our young men had failen in battle by tens and drods of thousands, and were in prison at Ander ville and Libby. President Lincoin seventeen mot prior to this had by proclamation, but only as a means, declared the slaves free, while their maskent them within their lines and held dominion over them. It was then mode suggested by your Chairman of the tional Committee that the Copyonition not discharge its whole duty unless among its a resolves it should declare for such an amendment the national constitution as would, when adopte the requisite number of States, forever prohibit Aff slavery on, this continent. The suggestion was ceived with unexampled enthusiasm by the Continent. The resolution to secure this national ble was written in our party platform on that day. Louses of Congress very soon after passed the requirement. Twenty-nine sovereign States rait. The noble Lincoin proclaimed the result is people, and from that hour to this the sun harisen upon a bondman nor set upon a slav all this fair land. Not to the North, not to South, but to that Supreme Being alone who trois the destines of nations as well as the affaindividuals, let us give all the glory. But all past, and the past, we conclude, is secure. Pardo gentlemen, it again, with like modesty, I may suggestion or two bearing directly upon the prints Convention should emphatically demans prompt and efficient execution of those solem mises of both houses of Congress and the Presid redeem in coin the legal tender obligations opposition to any modification or repeal of the thit does not quarantee a still earlier or better more full word go from this Convention upon a subject of henest money. Praces are already specie point, Stand Trmiy by your numeros lations and platforms a little longer, and you renerow will be transformed into a coin basis so and so naturally that you will be surprised region and so naturally that you will be surprised, region and so naturally that you will be surprised region.

possible. With this view we have come to this grand heautiful city of Cincinnati, on the banks of it grand and placid Ohio, containing nearly 300,000 sou and where we now find every luxury that wealth, it ure or art can provide, but where not even a log at had been erected or a white man born when our gentlement was organized.

The last three national conventions of our party had indicated to them in advance the names of the original of the control of the party had indicated to them in advance the names of the original of the control of the party had indicated to them in advance the names of the original of the provided of the party had been decided for the party had been decided by the people; many putting in form that which had already be decided upon. I slinde to President Lincoln second nomination and to the nomination and nomination of the splendid soldier and patriot, Generally the such a state of things no longer exists; the appears to be, at the precent time, no one to whom, the original properties as the only candidate. The seems to be no man rising so far above all others as cause exultant voices to exclaim, "Thou art the man The consequence is that many distinguished name among our party friends have been mentioned as of didates, and will be brought before the Conventiwhen the proper time arrives for making a nominate Therefore it is that I have expressed myself as seet greater responsibilities resting upon delegates to the Convention than upon any or all that have preceded The history of the republican party furnishes abd dant evidence of its desire that the government ab the administered with honeary and economic than eleganized with honeary and